

**NORTH CAROLINA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE**  
**Office of Archives and History**  
**Department of Cultural Resources**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES**

**Waynesville Main Street Historic District**

Waynesville, Haywood County, HW0161, Listed 12/16/2005  
Nomination by Sybil Bowers  
Photographs by Sybil Bowers, February 2005

See photo at end of the nomination

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
REGISTRATION FORM**

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

**1. Name of property**

historic name Waynesville Main Street Historic District

other names/site number \_\_\_\_\_

**2. Location**

Roughly bounded by Depot Street on the north, Church and East Streets on the  
street & number south, Wall Street on the east, and Montgomery Street on the west not for publication N/A  
city or town Waynesville vicinity N/A  
state North Carolina code NC county Haywood code 087 zip code 28786

**3. State/Federal Agency Certification**

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination  
\_\_\_\_\_ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic  
Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property  
X meets \_\_\_\_\_ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant  
\_\_\_\_\_ nationally \_\_\_\_\_ statewide X locally. ( \_\_\_\_\_ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of certifying official Date

North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources  
\_\_\_\_\_  
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property \_\_\_\_\_ meets \_\_\_\_\_ does not meet the National Register criteria. ( \_\_\_\_\_ See continuation sheet for additional  
comments.)

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of commenting or other official Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
State or Federal agency and bureau

**4. National Park Service Certification**

I, hereby certify that this property is:

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

\_\_\_\_\_ entered in the National Register

\_\_\_\_\_ See continuation sheet.

\_\_\_\_\_ determined eligible for the

National Register

\_\_\_\_\_ See continuation sheet.

\_\_\_\_\_ determined not eligible for the

National Register

\_\_\_\_\_ removed from the National Register

\_\_\_\_\_ other (explain): \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Waynesville Main Street Historic District

Name of Property

Haywood County, North Carolina

County and State

**5. Classification****Ownership of Property**

(Check as many boxes as apply)

☒ private  
☒ public-local  
☐ public-State  
☐ public-Federal

**Category of Property**

(Check only one box)

☐ building(s)  
☒ district  
☐ site  
☐ structure  
☐ object

**Number of Resources within Property**

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>35</u>	<u>20</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>35</u>	<u>20</u>	Total

**Name of related multiple property listing**

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A**Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register**4**6. Function or Use****Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: <u>Commerce/Trade</u>	Sub: <u>professional</u>
<u>Commerce/Trade</u>	<u>financial institution</u>
<u>Commerce/Trade</u>	<u>specialty store</u>
<u>Commerce/Trade</u>	<u>department store</u>
<u>Commerce/Trade</u>	<u>restaurant</u>
<u>Social</u>	<u>meeting hall</u>
<u>Government</u>	<u>post office</u>
<u>Government</u>	<u>courthouse</u>

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: <u>Commerce/Trade</u>	Sub: <u>business</u>
<u>Commerce/Trade</u>	<u>professional</u>
<u>Commerce/Trade</u>	<u>specialty store</u>
<u>Commerce/Trade</u>	<u>financial institution</u>
<u>Commerce/Trade</u>	<u>restaurant</u>
<u>Government</u>	<u>municipal building</u>
<u>Government</u>	<u>courthouse</u>

**7. Description****Architectural Classification** (Enter categories from instructions)

Commercial Style  
Classical Revival  
International Style

**Materials** (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation brick  
roof asphalt  
walls brick  
stucco  
other stone

**Narrative Description**

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Waynesville Main Street Historic District  
Name of Property

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## 8. Statement of Significance

### Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

☒ A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

☐ B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

☒ C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

☐ D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

### Criteria Considerations

(Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

☐ A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

☐ B removed from its original location.

☐ C a birthplace or a grave.

☐ D a cemetery.

☐ E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.

☐ F a commemorative property.

☐ G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

(Enter categories from instructions)

Commerce

Architecture

### Period of Significance

ca. 1892 - 1955

### Significant Dates

N/A

### Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

### Cultural Affiliation

N/A

### Architect/Builder

Gaines, Henry, architect

Peeps, William, architect

Rogers & Rhodes, architects

Smith, Richard Sharp, architect

Wetmore, James, architect

## Areas of Significance

### Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

### Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

### Previous documentation on file (NPS)

☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.

☐ previously listed in the National Register

☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register

☐ designated a National Historic Landmark

☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # \_\_\_\_\_

☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_

### Primary Location of Additional Data

☒ State Historic Preservation Office

☐ Other State agency

☐ Federal agency

☐ Local government

☐ University

☐ Other

Waynesville Main Street Historic District

Name of Property

Haywood County, North Carolina

County and State

Name of repository: Western Office, Archives and History

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**10. Geographical Data**

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**Acreage of Property** 13.0 acres

**UTM References** (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

Zone Easting Northing  
1 17 319860 3929280  
2 17 319680 3928980

Zone Easting Northing  
3 17 319540 3928940  
4 17 319720 3929340  
\_\_\_\_ See continuation sheet.

**Verbal Boundary Description**

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

**Boundary Justification**

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

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**11. Form Prepared By**

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name/title Sybil Argintar Bowers, Preservation Planning Consultant

organization Bowers Southeastern Preservation date August 15, 2005

street & number 166 Pearson Drive telephone (828) 252-0110

city or town Asheville state NC zip code 28801

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**12. Additional Documentation**

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Submit the following items with the completed form:

**Continuation Sheets**

**Maps**

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

**Photographs**

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

**Additional items** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

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**Property Owner**

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(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name Multiple owners

street & number \_\_\_\_\_ telephone \_\_\_\_\_

city or town \_\_\_\_\_ state \_\_\_\_\_ zip code \_\_\_\_\_

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**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Waynesville Main Street Historic District  
Haywood County, North Carolina

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**SUMMARY**

The Waynesville Main Street Historic District in Waynesville, Haywood County, North Carolina, (population 9,232) is located in the center of town. It consists of the northern portion of the current central business district, and is approximately three blocks long on both sides of Main Street. The historic district is bounded roughly by the courthouse and Depot Street on the north, Church Street on the south, Montgomery Street on the west, and Wall Street on the east. The district, which encompasses approximately thirteen acres, incorporates within its boundaries those concentrations of one to three-story brick commercial buildings lining both sides of Main Street, which runs in a north-south direction, picking up additional contributing properties on adjacent side streets to the west. The district forms an intact grouping of buildings built during Waynesville's period of development from the late nineteenth century through the 1920s. Outside the district to the north, south, and east is later commercial development and historic residential areas, and to the west is new commercial development and the Frog Level Historic District (NR 2003) along the railroad tracks, located two blocks to the west. The Waynesville Main Street Historic District has retained its historic integrity despite the loss of some buildings and some minor architectural changes to individual buildings.

The Waynesville Main Street Historic District is set at the crest of a hill, with the topography dropping away sharply to the east and west. The topography to the north and south of the district is gentle, with only slight changes in elevation.

The historic district consists of thirty-five contributing buildings, twenty non-contributing buildings, and four vacant lots. Many of the non-contributing buildings such as the Strand Theater (#52, 1947) are so designated due to the application of applied wood or metal coverings on the upper facades. These are impermanent changes which, once removed, may reveal an intact historic façade. They may have the potential to become contributing buildings. The predominant architectural style in the district is the Commercial Style. Some examples include 101 N. Main Street (#12, ca. 1896; façade 1940s); 62 N. Main Street (#33, ca. 1924); and 33 S. Main Street (#55, ca. 1910). Other styles include the Classical Revival style United States Post Office (#24, 1917), and the Neoclassical Revival style Citizens Bank and Trust building (#46, 1921), Masonic Hall (#23, 1927), and Haywood County Courthouse (#1, 1932); the International Style Sherrill's Studio (#4, 1942); the Romanesque Revival style Bank and Library building (#10, 1905), and the Commercial Style with Mission influences building on Depot Street (#3, ca. 1920). While some individual buildings have been altered on either the storefront or the facade, the basic character of the district remains intact in terms of a large grouping of contiguous buildings framing the central Main Street corridor. Roofs are flat with parapet walls unless noted otherwise. While there are a handful of non-historic non-contributing buildings built outside the period of significance, most are historic buildings with reversible changes.

**INVENTORY LIST**

Resources are listed by blocks in a north-south direction, beginning on the west side of Main Street. Side streets to the west of Main Street (Depot Street and Church Street) are in the inventory list from north to south. Dating of buildings is based upon 1896, 1908, 1913, 1924, 1931, 1937, and 1945 Sanborn maps used in the field, city directories from the 1950s, oral history interviews, and documentary photos. These sources are noted with each entry. Resources are named for the earliest historic long-term occupant or owner known, or, if these are not

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known, simply as a commercial building. Contributing properties must date from the period of significance and retain their historic character. One or two minor changes to a building that does not alter the overall appearance of the building fall within this classification. In terms of the district, this generally means that modernization of storefronts is allowed, but upper facades must be intact. Replacement of window sash within the original opening and additions placed away from the main façade of the building are allowable changes. Non-contributing buildings are those which were built after the end of the period of significance or older buildings which no longer retain their historic character. This includes changes such as complete covering of the upper façade, even if it is a reversible change, and permanent upper façade changes such as the application of stucco over brick. If window openings are severely altered from the original, this would also be considered a permanent change.

**1. 215 N. Main Street. Haywood County Courthouse. NR 1979. Contributing. 1932.**

Neoclassical Revival style building designed in 1931 by Willard G. Rogers and George N. Rhodes of Mecklenberg County, North Carolina, with construction completed in 1932. It is three stories in height, covered with a smooth ashlar stone veneer. The rear of the building, due to a drop in elevation of the topography, is five stories. The front facade is comprised of three parts, including a central five-bay entry pavillion with slightly projecting pilasters and pediment. Three bays are on either side of this pavilion. First floor windows are round arched one-over-one while second and third floor are six-over-one with lintels. The pavilion interrupts the fenestration pattern, as its narrow windows are contained in paired vertical panels. There is a central multi-light window over the front door. The front door is framed by fluted Doric pilasters and a broken pediment above. The third floor is treated as an attic level since it is located above the main cornice of the building. The shallow pitch of the roofline is fronted by a low parapet on all sides. Several newer additions have been added to the rear of the building after 1945, but these do not detract from the original portion. These include a two-and-one-half story narrow ashlar block building with a flat roof and multi-light casement windows, and an elevated concrete walkway which connects the original building to the addition.

The landscape and siting of this building are also important elements. The building is sited on a slight rise above Main Street, set back from the street within a large grassy lawn. Period lamp posts from the 1930s are at either side of the raised entry terrace. A stone retaining wall of randomly laid stone with beaded mortar joints is located on the south side of the lawn, along Depot Street. Based on old photos, the original layout of the semi-circular sidewalk at the front of the building is original, and many of the maple and spruce trees planted throughout the lawn appear quite old as well. Granite curbing is located along the sidewalks at the street on both the Main Street and Depot Street sides. Original concrete stairs are located near the southwest corner of the original section of the building, and property contains a flagpole and several war memorials. The memorials are as follows: Revolutionary War, 1922; Confederate Veterans, 1940; Century Vault, July 4, 1976; all veterans, November 11, 1991, Korean War, 2003, and Vietnam War, no erection date. (National Register nomination; photo collection of Bruce Briggs; Haywood County Commissioners Minutes Book 3, p. 346)

**2. 47 Depot Street. Commercial Building. Contributing. ca. 1924.**

One-story, two-bay, stepped, brick Commercial Style building with inset brick panels at the cornice level, with corbeling above. Two stepped storefronts with modern doors and painted transoms. There is a one-story brick

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and concrete block addition at the rear of the building made after 1945. Current use of the building is G. C. Shook and Son Land Surveyors. (Sanborn maps)

**3. 41 Depot Street. Commercial Building. Contributing. ca. 1920.**

This two-story Commercial Style with Mission style influences building appears to have been two stories on the east and one-story on the west, with a second story added onto the west portion early in its existence. The façade is stuccoed and a Mission-style-influenced parapet wall extends above the second story. The roof, behind the parapet wall, is gabled, and is flat over the rear. The steps to the east side are original. A two-story brick addition was made to the building at the rear, which appears to have been done about the same time as when the second story was added on the west side. Modern doors and windows have been added within this elevation. The building was renovated in 2004 and 2005 to its ca. 1930s appearance, based on documentary photographs. The building retains many of its original features from this period, with the only changes to the building being the addition of a compatible new storefront and the addition of a pyramidal roof over the original northwest corner tower of the building. The original porch area on the second floor remains, with the arch being enclosed with glass. One of the early uses of this building was the bus station. (Sanborn maps)

**4. 35 Depot Street. (former) Sherrill's Studio. Contributing. 1942.**

This intact International Style and Moderne three-story, smooth stucco walled building is the only example of this style in the district. Windows on the second and third floors have replacement sash, but are in the original openings. A porthole window is located at the third story level. Glass block at the storefront and carrara glass kickplate with a band of glass block at the storefront remain intact. Original storefront door and configuration is intact. At the rear the brick is not stuccoed, and there is a second story porch with arched openings. (Town of Waynesville Arch. Survey; Sanborn maps)

**Vacant lot to east**

**Vacant lot at southwest corner Depot and Main Street**

**5. 177 N. Main Street. Commercial Building. Non-contributing. ca. 1945; remodeled ca 1990.**

One-story completely remodeled building with stuccoed walls and fixed pane windows. Currently in use as law offices. (Sanborn maps, County tax appraisal records)

**6. 165 N. Main Street. Commercial Building. Non-contributing. 1972.**

Tall one-story modern bank building designed by Waynesville architect Tai Y. Lee, of Foy and Lee Architects. The building is constructed of concrete aggregate vertical panels on the facade, and is set back from the adjacent row of buildings to the north and south. Windows are tinted, and the roof is flat. Several dwellings were formerly located on this site. Currently occupied by United Commercial Bank. (Sanborn maps, owner information)

**Vacant lot to south**



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**7. 143 N. Main Street. Dr. Rufus L. Allen Office Building. Contributing. ca. 1900; addition late 1940s, 1984.**

This one-story, denticulated hip roofed brick building in a modest Queen Anne style is one of the oldest on Main Street. Window sash have been replaced with modern windows in the original arched openings, and there is a modern door within the original arched entryway. There is a large two-story brick addition, set back from the main façade approximately twenty feet, with fixed-pane windows at the rear, but the original office building still appears as a separate entity at the front portion of the lot. According to the current owner, the first floor of the rear addition was built in the late 1940s and the second floor of the addition was built in 1984. The original building retains much of its integrity in terms of basic configuration with some new windows. Designed by renowned Asheville architect Richard Sharp Smith for Dr. Rufus L. Allen, this building originally served as his office. Dr. Allen, of Waynesville, attended Vanderbilt University, and then received his medical degree from the University of Maryland in 1885. He returned to Waynesville and immediately opened a medical practice, which he continued for over forty-five years. Dr. Allen married Marian Wilton of Washington, DC. Dr. Allen married Marian Wilton of Washington, D. C. During his career, Dr. Allen served as county coroner, as City Superintendent of Health, and was a member of the American Medical Association, the North Carolina Medical Society, and the Tri-State Medical Society. He also served for many years on the Waynesville Board of Aldermen. Allen died January 9, 1931 (Anderson, Nina L. and William L. Anderson. Heritage of Healing: A Medical History of Haywood County, p. 180). The Allen home was located on the lot immediately to the north, but was torn down in recent years. Currently occupied by the L. N. Davis Insurance Agency. (Town of Waynesville Arch. Survey, Sanborn maps, photo collection Bruce Briggs; Richard Sharp Smith architectural drawing collection master list includes this building as designed by Smith)

**8. 135 N. Main Street. Commercial Building. Non-contributing. ca. 1970s.**

Modern Colonial Revival style one-story brick building with a shingled hip roof, louvered dormers, and a recessed central entry. Currently in use as Central Carolina Bank. A Sinclair Service Station was located here in the 1940s.

**9. 117 N. Main Street. Open Air Market. Non-contributing. 1958; renovations 2005.**

One-story building which has been completely remodeled, maintaining only the original exterior side walls and hip roof. New storefront area. A deck and handicap ramp has been added at the rear. (Haywood County Heritage; Sanborn maps)

**10. 113 N. Main Street. (former) bank and public library. Contributing. 1905.**

One of the most unusual buildings on Main Street, this Romanesque Revival style one-story river rock building retains a great deal of architectural integrity. A central arch on the front contains fixed panes in the arch, three transom lights and three casement windows below. All are divided by heavy wood molding and trim. The front single-light door appears to be original. The roof is gabled with the stone parapet of the façade extending just above the ridge line. The building was constructed for use as a bank, and later became the public library. The children's section was located on the mezzanine level, at the rear of the first floor. Currently in use as a gift shop. (Town of Waynesville Arch. Survey; Sanborn maps; photo collection Bruce Briggs)

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**11. 111 N. Main Street. Commercial Building. Contributing. ca. 1918.**

One-story brick Commercial Style building with a tall parapet wall, and a deck and ramp added at the rear. To the north side of the building, at the current entry, was originally an open alley which was infilled sometime after 1945. Transom windows above the storefront area are intact, with operable windows. Some modification of the original storefront has taken place, including replacement of the kickplates and new display windows replacing the central entry door, but the basic configuration is intact. Glass block is located above each of three fixed pane windows. Currently in use as a restaurant. Smith's Drug was located here from the 1940s through the 1990s. (Sanborn maps; County tax appraisal records, interviews)

**12. 101 N. Main Street. Commercial Building. Contributing. ca. 1896; facade 1940s.**

One-story yellow striated brick Commercial Style building with a tall, stepped parapet. Storefront appears to date from the 1940s configuration, which consists of two recessed openings and a central projecting display window. It is an intact example of this period. Old brick on the side of the building indicates this building may date from as early as 1896, as Sanborn maps indicate. There appears to be a newer brick facade on the rear elevation, with modern door and windows. Massie's Department Store was located here in the 1950s, followed by the current use as the John Graham department store. (Sanborn maps; field inspection; County tax appraisal records)

**13. 93 N. Main Street. Commercial Building. Non-contributing. ca. 1896; alterations 1980s.**

Two-story brick building with stucco, a permanent change, applied over the upper façade sometime in the 1980s. Original storefront, which occupies half of the façade, retains its original configuration. Upper story windows are replacement sash in the original openings. Belk's Department store was located here in the 1940s. Currently in use as Furniture Village retail store (Sanborn maps; field inspection, County tax appraisal records, interviews)

**Vacant lot to south**

**14. 71 N. Main Street. Commercial Building. Contributing. ca. 1937; additions late 1940s.**

One-story brick Commercial Style building with original storefront configuration, but new aluminum framing on doors. Scroll saw work and columns framing the entrance appear to have been added to the original storefront at an unknown date. Original wooden kickplates appear to have had some panels removed. A metal pent roof awning has been added at an unknown date. The roofline is a stepped parapet from north to south which peaks in the center. The cornice area has an inset brick panel. Sanborn maps show there was a dwelling here until ca. 1937. Currently in use as a furniture store. There is an extensive rear addition to this building which lines the south side of Miller Street. This addition, based on Sanborn maps, appears to have been built soon after 1945. The addition is two-stories at the east side, and one-story to the west. The two-story brick portion, which serves as a loading area for the retail store on Main Street, has board and batten shutters covering windows, board and batten door covering, and wood awnings over the windows. The original multi-panel garage door bay is intact. There is a metal-covered pent roof over the lower half of the building. The one-story painted-brick portion contains separate retail shops. It steps down the street from east to west. Original storefronts have

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been modified with transoms filled in, and replacement single pane doors. The westernmost section has also had the doorway changed to a display window, at an unknown date. Other changes include modification of original display windows on the east end, and the replacements of original kickplates with wood siding. Facade above the storefront area is unchanged, and is capped with tile coping. In the 1940s there was a drugstore and Western Auto located in the building. Currently in use as Slow Lane Furniture store. (Sanborn maps, interviews)

**15. 55-63 N. Main Street. Commercial Building. Contributing. ca. 1937.**

Tall one-story striated brick Commercial Style building in two distinct sections, with a stepped parapet wall. Even though there is a clear division in the brick on the façade between the two sections, the interior and the rear exterior of this building, along with Sanborn maps, indicates this is one building. The entire storefront area has been recessed back from the street, a modern change. Some modern "Colonial Revival" detailing has been added around the entry door, but the glass block transom appears to be original. Brick on the lower half of the building and around the display windows appears to have been added in recent years. There is an inset brick panel at the cornice level. At the rear there are one-over-one windows and an added loading dock. In the 1940s and 1950s the Toggery was located here, along with Smith Insurance. Currently in use as Mast General Store. (Sanborn maps, interviews)

**16. 51 N. Main Street. Park Theater. Non-contributing. ca. late 1920s; addition ca. 1945.**

Two-story Commercial Style building which has been completely covered with a corrugated metal façade at an unknown date. This is an impermanent change to the building. New brick on the lower half of the building with new doors are also part of the alterations to this building. Storefront configuration appears intact. Large brick addition at the rear which appears to be there by 1945, with three additional retail shops. This building originally housed the Park Theater, which closed in the late 1950s to early 1960s. Currently in use as Massie's Mini Mall. (Sanborn maps, interviews)

**17. 45 N. Main Street. Commercial Building. Non-contributing. ca. late 1920s.**

Two-story Commercial Style building with a metal covering over the entire façade, an impermanent change which was made at an unknown date. Original storefront configuration is intact, but with new aluminum door and window framing and metal kickplates. At the rear of the building are original multi-light metal-frame windows. A one-story brick loading area has been added. Currently in use as Massie Furniture Company, this building in the 1940s also housed an undertaker business. (Sanborn maps, interviews)

**18. 33-39 N. Main Street. Commercial Building. Non-contributing. 1959.**

One-story white brick building with aluminum frame doors and display windows that are original. Currently in use as two retail shops. (County tax appraisal records, owner)

**19. 29 N. Main Street. Commercial Building. Non-contributing. ca. 1924; alterations ca. 1980s.**

One-story brick building with a significantly altered storefront area, including new infill brick kickplates, lapped siding, and broken pediments over doorways. These changes were likely made in the 1980s. Original configuration is intact, as is the upper facade of the building. It appears there were two storefronts originally. Champion Shoe Shop was in part of this building. In the 1940s Atkins-Withers Insurance Company was located here. Currently in use as an optometrist's office. (Sanborn maps, interviews)

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**20. 21 N. Main Street. Commercial Building. Contributing. ca. 1924.**

One-story brick Commercial Style building with some changes to the storefront area, but an intact facade above. New brick has been infilled in the original recessed entry area. Stone has been added to the south side of the storefront area, along with a small fountain. Original storefront window framing and many elements of the original entry remain. Brick planters have been added in the storefront area. There is a two-story concrete block addition at the rear, made sometime after 1945. Currently in use as Earthworks, as an art gallery. (Sanborn maps)

**21. 15 N. Main Street. Commercial Building. Non-contributing. ca. 1913.**

One-story brick building with an altered storefront and an upper facade covered with wood siding. There is a two-story frame addition at the rear, made after 1945. In the 1940s Timbes Grill was located here. Currently in use as an art gallery. (Sanborn maps, interviews)

**22. 11 N. Main Street. Commercial Building. Contributing. ca. 1924.**

Two-story brick Commercial Style building, wrapping the corner onto Church Street, with new wood paneling and windows. Storefronts have been altered with new windows and entries which are recessed back from the main facade and appear to replace a bay which would have been flush with the street. The original paneled ceiling remains at the store entry. Decorative brick panels are located at the second story level. Windows are new fixed pane replacements within the original openings. Brick corbeling and dentils are located at the cornice level. In the 1940s this building was in use as Alexander's Drugstore, the phone office, doctors' offices, and Feldman Jewelers. Currently in use as a retail shop and an art gallery. (Sanborn maps, interviews)

**23. 114 Church Street. Masonic Hall. Contributing. 1927. (NR 1988)**

Built in 1927, this brick Neoclassical Revival style building is a full three stories in height, with a mezzanine room above the third floor which appears a fourth story. The front, or north, elevation of the building displays the Neoclassical Revival style, while the remaining elevations are plainer in appearance. The first floor facade is cast stone cut to look like ashlar block, with the entry recessed behind fluted Doric columns supporting a classical entablature. Four Ionic columns, each paired with a similar pilaster to the rear, support a cornice at the top of the first story. The bays on each side of the entrance contain wood frame casement windows having two large lights and two small. The front door is a replacement, and is set under a semicircular fanlight set in a framing of marble. Above the first story, extending up to the cornice, there are four fluted pilasters of concrete with Corinthian capitals, with a frieze and molded cornice above. Paneled concrete bands divide the upper floors of the building on the front. Upper story windows are the original wood frame casements. On the sides of the building, first floor windows are fixed pane replacements, but upper level windows are the original one-over-one or three-over-three, some with transoms. Designed by William H. Peeps of Charlotte, the building was constructed by W. C. Phillips. Currently in use as the Haywood County Arts Council and an orthodontist's office. (National Register Nomination, Sanborn maps)

**24. 16 S. Main Street. United States Post Office. Contributing. 1917. (NR 1991)**

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Set on the corner of Main and Church Streets, the construction of the Post Office building was begun in 1916 and completed in 1917. Original street lamps of the period are located at the front or east side of the building, on plinths at the corners of the raised entry terrace. The brick, two-story building, rectangular in shape, is built of Flemish bond, and displays a restrained use of the Classical Revival style. The Main Street, or east façade, is seven bays wide. On each side of the double, replacement metal and glass entrance doors are two double-hung, eight-over-eight windows. Brick Doric pilasters with limestone bases and capitals divide the bays. Multi-paned transoms cap these windows and the entrance. The two wider outer bays of the facade have single, six-over-six windows on the first floor and single three-over-six windows on the second. These same window configurations are seen on the north and south elevations of the building as well. All windows have limestone sills and brick lintels. A granite architrave extends all around the front and sides of the main block, forming the second story windows' lintels. The entablature of the main block consists of a brick frieze and a denticulated limestone cornice, above which extends a plain brick parapet with concrete coping. The rear third of the building is a tall single story set back about one foot from the side elevations of the main block. This was the original post office work room. This section of the building has a simple molded limestone cornice in line with the main block's architrave and a brick parapet with concrete coping. Windows are tall eight-over-eight sash with eight-light transoms above. The building was designed by James Wetmore, supervising architect of the United States Treasury. Currently in use as the Waynesville Town Hall. (National Register Nomination; Sanborn maps, documentary photos)

**25. 232-236 N. Main Street. Stringfield Medical Building. Contributing. ca. 1905; alterations ca. 1940s.**

Two stories in height, this Commercial Style tan brick building has an ashlar block cornice across the entire building. The 236 Main Street portion, located on the north side of the building, and curving slightly back towards the northeast, is very intact on both floors. The doorway is set in an arch, with a fanlight above. Windows are in pairs with transoms above. They are set in round brick arches at the second floor. All windows have marble sills and lintels. There is a two-story concrete block addition at the rear of this building which appears to have been made ca. 1960s. On the southern portion (232 Main), the main doorway is framed with marble pilasters. A new door has been retrofitted within this framework. Second floor windows here are also arched. Some windows have been infilled with glass block and metal-frame multi-light casements, probably done as a ca. 1940s modification. The building was designed as medical offices for Dr. Samuel Lanier Stringfield and his brother Tom Stringfield (Dr. Sam and Dr. Tom), and remained in use for the next two generations of doctors within the same family. Dr. Stringfield, of Waynesville, (1881-1947), attended the Agricultural and Mechanical College (now North Carolina State University) for a year and then attended the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. He graduated in 1905 with a degree in medicine from the Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia. He returned to Waynesville in 1907 and opened his practice on Main Street. He served as County Health Officer for Haywood County in the 1920s, and performed surgery both in his office and at the Haywood County Hospital. Dr. Stringfield was a member of numerous medical societies, the Methodist Episcopal Church, Masonic Order, and the Rotary Club. He married Addie Louise Sloan on December 22, 1909, and had five children, two of which became doctors. (Anderson, Nina L. and William L. Anderson, Heritage of Healing: A Medical History of Haywood County, p. 218). According to local historian Dave Felmet, but not presently documented, it is possible that Asheville architect Richard Sharp Smith designed this building for the Stringfields. He had designed the office and likely the home for Dr. Rufus L. Allen farther

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south on Main Street, and is documented as designing a home for Sam Stringfield in the early 1920s. Currently in use as offices. (Town of Waynesville Arch. Survey; Sanborn maps, owner information, Richard Sharp Smith collection of architectural drawings located in Asheville, North Carolina, interview with Dave Felmet, local historian)

**26. 226 N. Main Street. Waynesville Hardware Building. Non-contributing. ca. 1900.**

Two-story Commercial Style brick building with original storefront, including paneled kickplates and diamond-pane transom window. "Waynesville Hardware Company" is etched into the concrete at the entry. Double-leaf entry doors are comprised of a single pane over panel, with a transom above. New one-over-one windows are set into original openings on the upper facade, and the original facade has been covered with a ragged profile shingle siding, a impermanent change. There is a two-story brick addition at the rear, which was built by 1945. The building is currently vacant, but filled with inventory from its days as a hardware store. (Town of Waynesville Arch. Survey; Sanborn maps, owner information)

**27. 220 N. Main Street. Commercial Building. Contributing. ca. 1928.**

Two-story painted brick Commercial Style building with replacement window sash on the second floor. New doorway has aluminum framing. Original glass block transom above storefront. Storefront area has been modified with brick infill and three long, vertical fixed-pane windows. Flat parapet roof is edged in terra cotta coping. There is a two-story concrete block addition at the rear made sometime after 1945. Currently in use as the Mountaineer Newspaper Office. (Town of Waynesville Arch. Survey; Sanborn maps)

**28. 220-A N. Main Street. Office Building. Non-contributing. ca. 1970s.**

As a business, this is now part of the adjacent Mountaineer Newspaper Office, but it was constructed as a separate building. Modern one-story brick building with a side gable roof and a flat-roof section to the north. There was a Pure Oil Station located here in the 1940s to 1950s. (interviews)

**29. 196 N. Main Street. Commercial Building. Contributing. ca. 1896; alterations 1940s.**

Two-story brick Commercial Style building with metal frame multi-light casement windows in the upper façade, changes likely made in the 1940s. Storefront moderately altered. There is a large two-story brick addition at the rear, made by 1945. All windows on the addition are infilled with brick. Sanborn maps document this as one of the oldest buildings on Main Street, and documentary photos indicate this building was likely extensively remodeled in the 1930s to 1940s. Early uses included Waynesville Book Store, Garrett Furniture Company, and Pearlman's. Currently in use as Cedar Hill Studio, a gift shop. (field inspection; Sanborn maps, documentary photos, owner info)

**30. 188 N. Main Street. Commercial Building. Contributing. ca. 1896.**

Two-story brick Commercial Style building with a corbelled cornice, returned to its ca. 1940s appearance on the upper façade. The glass block and Carrara glass transom dates from the 1940s. Modern entry and new storefront. There is a two-story concrete block and brick addition at the rear, made sometime after 1945. Sanborn maps and site inspection indicate this building, like the one to the north, is one of the oldest on Main Street. In the 1940s and 1950s this building housed Justus Insurance Company. Currently in use as Wildfire Restaurant. (field inspection, Sanborn maps)

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**31. 172 - 184 N. Main Street. Commercial Building. Contributing. ca. 1908.**

Handsome, two-story brick building divided into four distinct bays and four storefronts. Each bay on the second floor has one-over-one windows in pairs with transoms. There is brick corbeling at the cornice and decorative inset brick panels. The foundation of the building is stone. All storefronts have been altered with modern materials, with 176 N. Main (Craig's Gifts) retaining a very intact configuration. There is a one-story concrete block addition at the rear of 172 N. Main (O'Malley's). In the 1940s to 1950s this building housed the Waynesville Pharmacy, Dan's Drugs, Kilpatrick-Felmet Insurance Agency, the S. K. Art Gallery auction house, the WWNC Café, George Patrick's Cafeteria, and Eagle's 5 & 10. Current uses include Osondu Booksellers (184 Main); Real Estate Gallery (178-180); Craig's Gifts (176); and O'Malley's Pub & Grill (172 Main). (Sanborn maps)

**32. 166 - 170 N. Main Street. Commercial Building. Contributing. ca. 1924.**

Two-story yellow brick Commercial Style building with one-over-one windows in pairs in the center of the second floor, with narrow fixed-pane windows on either side. There is some later wood infill around the center window. There is an inset brick panel at the cornice level. The north portion (170) has an intact storefront; the south portion storefront has been altered with a new entrance set back from the sidewalk and steps leading to the lower level. The addition from the adjacent O'Malley's at 172 N. Main extends to the rear of 170 N. Main. There is a separate two-story brick addition, ca. 1950s, with metal-frame multi-light casement windows, at the rear of 166 N. Main. In the 1940s and 1950s businesses located here included the White Dove Restaurant and Sloan's Bookstore. Currently in use as Serendipity Gift Shop (170 Main); and Raffaele's (166 Main). (Sanborn maps)

**33. 162 N. Main Street. Commercial Building. Contributing. ca. 1924.**

Two-story brick Commercial Style building with a very intact facade and storefront, with a modern door being the only alteration. Three one-over-one double hung windows on the second story are inset in a recessed brick panel with corbeling at the top. Awnings have been added to second floor windows. Caldwell Plumbing and Heating occupied the building in the 1940s and 1950s. Currently in use as The Good Life Gift Shop. (Sanborn maps, interviews)

**34. 154 N. Main Street. Office Building. Non-contributing. ca. late 1920s.**

Completely altered two-story building with stone piers and pent roof awning. Asbestos siding has been applied at the second story level. There are pairs of windows at the second story, one-over-one double hung. There is a large two-story brick addition at the rear, made sometime after 1945. Currently in use as an office building. (Sanborn maps)

**35. 146 N. Main Street. Commercial Building. Non-contributing. ca. 1913; modern alterations.**

Two-story building, with a stuccoed facade and an altered storefront, changes made at an unknown date. Replacement sash on the second story. Storefront has stone facing on either end and board and batten siding at the transom level, and is recessed back from the street. The rear of the building helps to date the building, with

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arched window openings currently retrofitted with modern sash. Currently in use as Shelley's Jewelry. (Sanborn maps)

**36. 140 N. Main Street. Commercial Building. Contributing. ca. 1908.**

Two-story brick Commercial Style building with a storefront which retains its original configuration. There are single and double one-over-one windows on the second floor with new sash and aluminum frame storm windows. The building is stuccoed at the rear. In 1908, this building was a restaurant, and in 1913 was a Pressing Club and Barber and Pool Room. R. N. Johnson Insurance occupied the building in the 1950s. Currently in use as Textures, a home furnishings store. (Sanborn maps, interviews)

**37. 136 N. Main Street. Commercial Building. Non-contributing. ca. 1913; alterations ca. 1950s-1960s.**

Two-story brick building that has been significantly altered with new brick on the facade which appears to have been added in the late 1950s to 1960s, an arched entry, and new fixed pane picture windows on either side. New casement windows are on the second floor. There is a one-story concrete block addition at the rear. Steps lead from Main Street down to Wall Street between this building and the adjacent building to the south. In 1913, this was an insurance office and print shop, and in 1924, it was offices. In the 1940s to the 1950s Town & Country occupied this building. Currently in use as Burr Studio. (Sanborn maps, interviews)

**38. 128 - 132 N. Main Street. Commercial Building. Contributing. ca. 1924.**

Two-story tan brick Commercial Style building with modified storefronts and retrofitted window sash and doors on the upper façade. The remainder of the upper facade is intact with four bays divided by brick pilasters and segmental arches above all windows. Storefronts have been slightly altered, but original configuration is intact. There is a two-story brick addition at the rear, built by 1945. 1940s to 1950s uses of the building included the American Fruit Stand. Currently in use as Deja View Gallery (132 Main), with the 128 section vacant. Building is currently undergoing renovation. (Sanborn maps, interviews)

**39. 120 Main Street. Commercial Building. Contributing. ca. 1924.**

Two-story painted brick Commercial Style building with awning style window replacements on the second story. Shingles cover the original storefront transom, but the original storefront configuration is still there. In 1924, this was a pool hall and a printing office. This building was occupied by Howell Hardware in the 1940s and 1950s. Currently in use as Affairs of the Heart, a gift shop. (Sanborn maps, interviews)

**40. 112 N. Main Street. Commercial Building. Non-contributing. 1960.**

One story modern building with a shed roof awning and aluminum frame door and windows. Sanborn maps show a dwelling on this lot as late as 1937. Early uses included Lay & Company Five and Ten and Dollar General. Currently houses Timothy's Home Accessories, a home furnishings store. Previous to the construction of this building, in the 1940s, there was a fence across the lot at the Main Street level and a skating rink below at Wall Street. (Sanborn maps; photo collection Bruce Briggs, owner information, interviews)

**41. 102 N. Main Street. Commercial Building. Contributing. ca. 1940s.**



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Two-story tan brick Commercial Style building with three single replacement sash windows. New aluminum framing around all storefront elements. Currently in use as Hardwood Gallery. (field inspection; Sanborn maps)

**42. 94 - 98 N. Main Street. Commercial Building. Contributing. ca. 1892; alterations ca. 1940s.**

Two-story brick Commercial Style building with a ca. 1940s tan striated brick facade, and much older brick at the rear of the building, with arched window openings and retrofitted sash. Original storefront is intact, with the exception of a new aluminum frame double door and aluminum framing on the display windows. A flat-roof awning has been added which extends out over the sidewalk. Four replacement sash windows on upper façade. Stairs on the south end of the building lead to the second floor. In the early 1940s, this building was owned by the Massie family of Waynesville. In the late 1940s, the building was deeded to a son-in-law, and was in use as Parkman Hardware for over twenty years. Currently in use as Twigs and Leaves Gallery. (Sanborn maps; field inspection; photo collection Bruce Briggs which shows this as a much older building, owner information, documentary photos)

**43. 90 N. Main Street. Commercial Building. Contributing. ca. 1924.**

Two-story brick Commercial Style building with changes made in the 1940s. Second floor windows are multi-light casements with transoms. New storefront framing is aluminum. There is a large two-story brick addition at the rear, made sometime after 1945, with ca. 1940s windows like on the front. Based upon documentary photos, the building was in use in the 1950s as The Cloth Shop. In the 1950s this building was in use as Lilius Jewelry. Currently in use as Christian Bible Book Shop. (field inspection; Sanborn maps; photo collection Bruce Briggs, owner information, interviews)

**44. 86 N. Main Street. Commercial Building. Contributing. ca. 1896; alterations 1940s.**

Two-story yellow brick Commercial Style building, dating from ca. 1896, but with 1940s changes. Inset brick panels are above the second story windows. Replacement sash of one-over-one windows with segmental arches are on the second floor. Transom above the storefront is covered. Storefront configuration appears to be original, with the only changes being new doors and windows with aluminum framing and kickplates. Rear of the building has been stuccoed, but some much older brick is still visible, as are the late nineteenth century original arched windows. Based on documentary photos, the building was in use in the 1950s as a jewelry store. Currently in use as Cross Currents Gallery. (field inspection; Sanborn maps; photo collection Bruce Briggs, owner information)

**45. 80 N. Main Street. Commercial Building. Contributing. ca. 1896; alterations 1940s.**

Two-story brick Commercial Style building. The north side of the front of the building has stairs leading to the second floor, and original transom at doorway. The storefront has been altered. Two, triple one-over-one windows on the second floor appear to be replacement sash, but are in the original openings. Rear of the building, although currently stuccoed, indicates the age of this structure, with late nineteenth century two-over-two windows with segmental arches still visible. The current brick facade was probably placed there in the 1940s, as the adjacent building to the north. Based on documentary photos, the building was in use as Curtis Drugs in the 1950s. Building is currently vacant. (Sanborn maps; field inspection, owner information)

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**46. 74 N. Main Street. Citizens Bank and Trust Company Building. Contributing. 1921. (NR 1991)**

The tallest building on Main Street, this two-story building is another example of the use of the Neo-Classical Revival style in the district. It is brick with terra cotta veneer on the front, or west, facade and over a portion of the south elevation. The storefront configuration is intact, but doors have been replaced with new wood-frame multi-light doors. The center portion of the building still retains much of its original grand entrance, including fluted Ionic and Doric pilasters, and a molded architrave. "Citizens Bank and Trust Company" is carved into the center of the building just above the main doorway. Windows are one-over-one, in singles and pairs. A tall parapet above this area has had the original terra cotta removed and replaced with concrete block. The south elevation of the building, facing an alley, has windows on the first floor which display classical detailing. They form a row of five large tripartite, triple hung, multi-paned windows in round arch brick openings and fanlights above. The building was renovated in 2004 into an artists' gallery and restaurants, with a two-story stuccoed addition with balconies made at the rear. (National Register nomination; Sanborn maps)

**47. 66 N. Main Street. Commercial Building. Non-contributing. 1987.**

Two-story modern brick commercial building which replaces an earlier building on the same site. There is an arched entry at the north side and two arched display windows on the first floor. One-story concrete block addition at the rear. Currently in use as The Olde Brick House, a gift shop. (Sanborn maps)

**48. 56 - 62 N. Main Street. Commercial Building. Contributing. ca. 1940s.**

Two-story tan brick Commercial Style building with some alterations. The north end of the building has new facing brick on the lower half and new storefront windows. The other two storefronts have original configurations with carrara glass and glass block at the kickplates, and original transom windows with a flat metal awning which extends out over the street. Second floor windows are metal frame transom-style, probably original, with some replacement sash on the north side. Rows of brick corbeling are visible at the cornice level. Claudette's Beauty Shop was located here in the 1940s to 1950s. Currently in use as Moose Crossing gift shop, Classic Touch Hair Salon, and Village Frame Shop. (Sanborn maps)

**49. 48 - 50 N. Main Street. Commercial Building. Non-contributing. ca. 1940s.**

Two-story painted brick Commercial Style building with rows of brick corbeling at the cornice. Storefront on the south side is very altered, with new entrances set back from the street, but original framing remains at the sidewalk. The north side is more intact, with display windows flush with the façade. Stairs to the lower level of the building appear to have been added recently, to allow access to lower floor businesses. New glass block has been placed in the original transom area. On the north side of the building (WHCC/WQNS), stairs lead to the second floor, and the original door is still intact. Second floor windows are wide one-over-one, metal frame, new sash in the original openings. 1940s to 1950s businesses in this building included John Boyd's Furniture Store and a barber shop. Currently in use as Vicki & David's Mercantile, WMXF and WZNS radio stations, and Fine Linens home furnishings shop. (Sanborn maps, interviews)

**50. 44 N. Main Street. Commercial Building. Contributing. ca. 1939.**

One-story brick Commercial Style building which retains its original storefront configuration, with the alteration of some modern materials. Deed records indicate that the property was deeded from J. C. and Sadie P. Galusha

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to Billie S. and Maxine Crawford on August 8, 1939. This building housed Stovall's 5 & 10 in the 1940s to 1950s. Currently in use as Smoky Mountain Trading Company. (Sanborn maps, owner information, interviews)

**51. 42 N. Main Street. Hale's of Waynesville, Inc. Contributing. 1950.**

One-story brick Commercial Style building which retains its original storefront. Built to house Hale's of Waynesville, Inc., a ladies specialty clothing store. Currently in use as Fifi's women's clothing. (Sanborn maps, owner information)

**52. 32-38 N. Main Street. Strand Theater. Non-contributing. 1947.**

One-story building built as a modest Art Moderne movie theater plus retail stores to the south, retaining its original marquee and entry area. New doors with aluminum framing replace original doors. It appears original tile or stucco was removed from the facade. A plywood awning extends out over the sidewalk. The storefronts have been altered from their original configurations and the upper facades have been covered with wood siding. The theater portion of the building on the north end (38 Main) is currently vacant, but the stores are occupied, one as Atlantic Books (36 Main), one as Haywood Mortgage (34 Main), and one as Atlas Furniture (32 Main). Designed by Asheville architect Henry Gaines for Dr. Charles Owens, Jr., of Waynesville, The Strand Theater officially opened on December 18, 1947 and closed in 1983. According to architectural plans, the theater entry hall ran along the north side of the building and the auditorium space wrapped around the retail stores at the rear. The current owner plans to renovate the building as closely as possible back to its original appearance, and to again open the building as a theater. (Sanborn maps; Haywood Homes and History, Six Associates collection of architectural drawings, located in Pack Memorial Library, Asheville, North Carolina, newspaper article for grand opening of The Strand, interviews)

**53. 4-18 N. Main Street. Commercial Building. Contributing. ca. 1920s**

Two-story striated red brick building with some alterations at the storefront level. A bay window has been added on the north end of the front facade of the building, with original glass squares in the transom above. Main entrance also appears to be new. Entry door in center of storefront area is altered from the original, but glass squares in the transom remain. On the south end of the front of the building, the storefront area is more intact, with original display windows and paneled kickplates. The corner entry here is slightly altered with a new door and sidelights. Transoms are painted over. The second floor windows on the front facade are wide one-over-one, in singles and pairs, with concrete sills. Some of the remaining windows are metal frame replacements, but are in the original openings. All windows are recessed within inset brick panels, with corbeling at the top of each panel. Transom windows are visible at the basement level on the south facade which faces East Street. The building sits on a cut ashlar block foundation. Uses of the building in the 1940s to 1950s include the bakery, Ladye Fayre Beauty shop, an A & P grocery, and the Silverthorne Gift Shop. Building is currently in use as Whitman's Bakery (18 N. Main) and Gatekeepers (4 N. Main). (Sanborn maps, interviews)

**54. 19-21 S. Main Street. Office Building. Non-contributing. ca. 1970.**

Modern one-story-plus-basement office building and garages with metal, brick, and concrete aggregate on the facade. Building is set back from the street with a parking lot to the front. This is the historic location of the

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former town hall and fire department and is currently in use as the police and fire department. (Sanborn maps, documentary photos).

**55. 33 S. Main Street. Commercial Building. Contributing. ca. 1910.**

Two-story brick Commercial Style building with a tall parapet wall front façade. The upper façade is divided into four bays by brick pilasters. All windows except for the façade are replacement sash within arched openings. Original front windows are double one-over-one. Storefronts have been altered with modern materials and are now flush with the façade. There is carrara glass on the kickplate of the northernmost storefront. The north elevation of the building is scored stucco with the original brick visible beneath, and the south is a smooth stucco finish. Windows on the north elevation are boarded over or are small three-light awning-style. Building drops in elevation to the rear, with a one-story-plus-basement field stone addition with a hip roof which appears to date from ca. 1915-1920. Vinyl siding covers the original materials in the soffits of the overhanging eaves. Windows here are one-over-one replacement with snap-in muntins. The basement level of the addition has modern doorways and one modern window opening. There is a wood deck added at the southeast corner, and a single brick chimney stack in the center of the elevation. The original section of the building appears in documentary photos from 1916 when the United States Post Office across the street was under construction. The upper façade appears intact to this time, and there are two storefront bays with large transom windows above. The earliest use of the building was as a hardware store, and soon after was a garage with a forty-car capacity. Later uses appear to have been storage, the name of which, in very faint letters, is painted on the brick above the storefronts. (Sanborn maps).

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Haywood County, North Carolina**SUMMARY**

The Waynesville Main Street Historic District in Waynesville, Haywood County, is locally significant as an intact streetscape of late nineteenth to mid-twentieth century buildings of Waynesville's boom years first as a resort town and then as a thriving commercial center for Haywood County. The historic district meets National Register Criterion A for its contributions to the commercial development of downtown Waynesville, North Carolina, and Criterion C for architecture. The period of significance extends from ca.1892, the date of the earliest resource, through 1955. Although the historic district continued to be the commercial and government center of the town through the early 1960s, this time period is not of exceptional significance, and therefore the period of significance ends with the fifty-year date for the National Register criteria. Building architectural styles include the Romanesque Revival style, the Commercial Style, several examples of the Neoclassical and Classical Revival styles, and an excellent example of an International Style building with Moderne influences. Also, the district contains buildings designed by notable architects, including Richard Sharp Smith and Henry Gaines of Asheville, North Carolina, James Wetmore, of Washington, D.C., William H. Peeps of Charlotte, North Carolina and Rogers & Rhodes of Mecklenberg County, North Carolina. While the downtown experienced a downturn after the period of significance, it is once again one of the main centers of commerce for the community.

**HISTORIC BACKGROUND AND COMMERCE CONTEXT**

Haywood County was formed in 1808, and was named for John Haywood, treasurer of North Carolina from 1787 to 1827.<sup>1</sup> The town of Waynesville was established as the county seat of Haywood County in 1809.<sup>2</sup> Founded by Colonel Robert Love, the town was first called Mt. Prospect, then changed to Waynesville in 1810. The original town plan consisted of thirty half-acre lots along Main Street, with one cross street (now East and Church Streets).<sup>3</sup> The business district of Waynesville was laid out along the northeast-southwest ridgeline which formed the center of town.<sup>4</sup> Like many western North Carolina towns, it remained as a small village through much of the nineteenth century. Once the railroad arrived in 1883 the town began to thrive, as access to the west was opened up to tourists and new residents. The tourism economy thrived in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries in Waynesville, as evidenced by the number of hotels which were formally located all along Main Street.<sup>5</sup> The few remaining today are located outside of the historic district. Development in the downtown commercial area was no exception to this thriving era, with the majority of buildings along Main Street being constructed between 1896 and 1930. Similar to other western North Carolina towns, this big boom time ended around the time of the Depression, with new construction from the last twenty years being built in and around the central business core of the town.

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<sup>1</sup>Mattson, Alexander, and Associates. "Town of Waynesville Architectural Survey", p. 2.

<sup>2</sup>Allen, W.C. The Annals of Haywood County, NC 1808-1935. Spartanburg, SC: The Reprint Company, 1982, p. 165.

<sup>3</sup>Mattson, Alexander, and Associates, p. 2.

<sup>4</sup>Mattson, Alexander, and Associates, p. 1.

<sup>5</sup>Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, 1896, 1908, 1913, 1924, 1931, and 1937.

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By 1810, the town had its initial lots, with a courthouse, a jail, and three taverns.<sup>6</sup> The construction of the Buncombe Turnpike in 1828, connecting Tennessee to South Carolina, helped Waynesville's development to some degree, and a weekly stagecoach service, begun in 1830 between Asheville and Clayton, Georgia through Waynesville also brought some commercial development into the town.<sup>7</sup> Nevertheless, by the middle of the nineteenth century, near the end of the Civil War, Waynesville was still considered a hamlet, a small village on the stage line. All that was visible on Main Street were scattered houses, a brick courthouse, a hotel, and a new jail.<sup>8</sup> There were only fifteen families, two general stores,, a few houses, and a total population of seventy-five people. There was one hotel on Main Street, and a few lawyers and doctors offices.<sup>9</sup> By 1871, the town of Waynesville had incorporated, but the population was still less than 200. J. R. Love, a descendent of the town's founder, donated land north of the original section of town for development, including lots for a new courthouse.<sup>10</sup> The railroad arrived in 1883, after finally reaching Asheville in 1880, bringing with it many tourists to the area who had heard of the beauty of Waynesville and Haywood County.<sup>11</sup> The Waynesville Courier newspaper was established in 1885.<sup>12</sup> The first bank, Bank of Waynesville, was organized in 1887, and was reorganized in 1922 under the name Citizens Bank & Trust Company. By 1890 the population had climbed to 455, with more hotels, boarding houses, and summer visitors arriving in the town each year.<sup>13</sup> Still, even into the late 1890s, most of the buildings along Main Street were wood frame, streets were unpaved, and trees lined the streets.<sup>14</sup> Through the 1890s, Waynesville began to grow rapidly. In 1899, a bond referendum was passed for public schools and electric lights. The population in 1900 was 1,307, by 1910 2,000, by 1930 2,414, and by 1940 2,940.<sup>15</sup> In 1902 First National Bank was chartered, and later merged with Commercial Bank, using the building built by Commercial Bank in 1906 at the corner of Main and Depot Streets ( no longer in existence).<sup>16</sup> In 1903 a \$20,000 waterworks was installed. A power plant was built along the Pigeon River in 1905, with another one being built at Waterville in 1928. Main Street was paved with "granitoid bricks" in 1905, with concrete sidewalks built on Main and Depot Streets. From 1899 on, more hotels, new commercial buildings, and many more houses were built.<sup>17</sup> By 1916, businesses along Main Street included three drug stores, four plumbers, three undertakers, three livery stables, two banks, five hotels, two garages, two furniture stores, three barbers, three bakers, three real estate firms, four insurance agents, three blacksmiths, one book store, seven builders, fourteen lawyers, four dentists, several

<sup>6</sup>Haywood County Genealogical Society, Haywood County Heritage, NC, Vol. 1, Marceline, MO: Walsworth Publishing Co., 1994, pp. 17-18.

<sup>7</sup>Mattson, Alexander, and Associates, p. 3.

<sup>8</sup>Ibid, p. 7.

<sup>9</sup>Allen, p. 166.

<sup>10</sup>Mattson, Alexander, and Associates, p. 3.

<sup>11</sup>Ibid, p. 167.

<sup>12</sup>Ibid, p. 170.

<sup>13</sup>Ibid, p. 167.

<sup>14</sup>Haywood County Genealogical, p. 18.

<sup>15</sup>Allen, p. 168.

<sup>16</sup>Ibid, p. 170.

<sup>17</sup>Ibid, p. 169.

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physicians, several general merchandise stores and clothiers, and eight groceries.<sup>18</sup> By the late 1920s businesses in downtown continued to grow, and tourism, furniture manufacturing, and agriculture, all begun in the late nineteenth century, continued to be three of the thriving industries in the county.<sup>19</sup> All through the late nineteenth century until the late 1930s and 1940s, houses also were located on Main Street or on adjacent streets.<sup>20</sup> In 1928, discussion began to build a new courthouse to replace the one built in 1884, which had been condemned. In 1931, construction began, and the current courthouse was completed in 1932, designed by Rogers and Rhodes, Charlotte architects, and constructed by Southeastern Construction Company of Charlotte.<sup>21</sup>

The population in Waynesville by 1930 was 2,414, and this population growth continued all through the 1930s. Many government sponsored recovery projects were taking place throughout the community along with private development. While most of the major buildings were in place along Main Street by the 1930s, development in other parts of town and in the county affected the well-being of the town as it continued to grow. Most of the county supported Roosevelt's New Deal programs for economic recovery. The Waynesville Country Club was built in 1930, and Waynesville was one of four school districts in the county.<sup>22</sup> Many public works projects were built, including schools, post offices, and an armory under the Federal Works Project Administration (WPA) and Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) programs. In 1931, Waynesville's first private golf course was completed at the new country club. In the middle 1930s, work began on the Great Smoky Mountains National Park, adding once again to the tourism industry which Haywood County had prospered from beginning in the 1890s.<sup>23</sup> The Blue Ridge Parkway construction began in 1934, and the Appalachian Trail was completed in 1937, both crossing northern Haywood County, and bringing tourists to the area. In 1934, the Waynesville phone exchange had 631 telephones listed. In 1935, the library on Main Street closed temporarily due to lack of funds, but reopened later in the year. By 1936, the county added another school district, each with one high school. A new football stadium was built at Waynesville's high school, and a new junior high school was completed.<sup>24</sup> The WPA-built armory in Waynesville was completed in 1936, and Charlie's Place drive-in was completed outside the central commercial core of town.

By 1940, Waynesville's population had grown to 2,940. Great Smoky Mountain National Park was dedicated by Roosevelt in 1940, and St. John's Catholic Church on Church Street, just west of downtown, was completed in 1941. Wall Street, first known as "Back Access", opened along the rear of buildings on the east side of Main Street.<sup>25</sup> In 1944, the Waynesville Public Library joined with other community

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<sup>18</sup>The 1916 Pictorial Story of Haywood County. Carolina Mountaineer, Industrial and Resort Edition reprint.

<sup>19</sup>Humphries, Carolyn. National Register Nomination for the Masonic Hall, 1987.

<sup>20</sup>Sanborn maps through 1937.

<sup>21</sup>Allen, p. 254.

<sup>22</sup>Haywood Homes and History, p. 174.

<sup>23</sup>Ibid, p. 17.

<sup>24</sup>Ibid, p. 174.

<sup>25</sup>Ibid, p. 176.

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libraries, and became the Haywood County Library. Due to the growing use of the automobile, in 1947 Waynesville installed parking meters downtown. Also in 1947, the Strand Theater opened on Main Street.

By 1950, Waynesville's population had reached 5,295, a testament to the significant growth of the community through the 1940s, increasing from 2,940 in 1940 to 5,295 by 1950. Downtown remained as a central focus for the community, but the automobile was beginning to have its impact. Downtown was still the shopping center of town, and attending movies in the theaters along Main Street remained as popular social events in the early 1950s.<sup>26</sup> Most businesses along Main Street continued to operate as small, family-owned entities. Some of these businesses included Waynesville Hardware, Garrett Furniture, Waynesville Drug, Eagle's Dime Store, Haywood Savings & Loan, Whitman's Bakery, Martin Electric, First National Bank, L. N. Davis Insurance Company, Garrett Funeral Home, Smith's Drug Store, Massie Furniture, Belk's, Western Auto, The Toggery, Park Theater, Western Union, and Gunn's Corner, a popular drugstore gathering place for local high school children.<sup>27</sup>

Large scale road improvement projects were begun in the late 1940s through the 1950s. By 1961, there were 434 miles of roads in Haywood County, with 147 miles paved. (In contrast, in 1934, there were only 132 miles of road, with 39 miles paved).<sup>28</sup> The Hotel Waynesville was torn down in 1950, being replaced by the new motor hotel along the new road outside downtown. By 1953, the number of registered vehicles in Haywood County was 9,713. A television tower had been installed on Mount Pisgah, and television began to have an impact on the social life of the town. A new elementary school, Central Elementary, was built in Waynesville in 1954, along with a new recreation center. The public library had outgrown the river rock building on Main Street, and was moved to the Ferguson Home near downtown. Also in 1954, the Hotel Gordon burned, marking the end of the grand hotel days of the town. New movie drive-ins and the beginning of the fast food restaurant chains on the outskirts of town began to draw young people away from the center of town at night, and television began to take the place of a movie outing for many families.<sup>29</sup>

Since the time of its major boom years (1882-1930), downtown Waynesville has retained much of its architectural integrity in terms of the layout of Main Street and the immediately adjacent side streets. Continuing into the 1940s and 1950s, downtown remained as the shopping and social center of the town. It wasn't until the 1960s and 1970s that outlying shopping centers and restaurants began to draw residents out of downtown on a more regular basis. As in many small towns in western North Carolina, television and the mobility which the automobile provided impacted greatly on the viability of Main Street. In recent years, however, through the assistance of the National Main Street program, there are once again a variety of businesses lining both sides of the street. Some newer commercial buildings have been built along Main Street, and a few of the older commercial structures have been torn down, but overall the

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<sup>26</sup>Interview with Bruce Briggs, 28 May 1997.

<sup>27</sup>Ibid.

<sup>28</sup>Haywood Homes and History, p. 17.

<sup>29</sup>Interview with Bruce Briggs, 28 May 1997.



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town today is once again a growing business community with an architectural and historical heritage which should be preserved for future generations.

**ARCHITECTURE CONTEXT**

The commercial and governmental buildings in downtown Waynesville are typical in many ways of the design of commercial buildings common to towns all over the country in the first half of the twentieth century. However, an architecturally interesting early building in the historic district is the 1905 Romanesque Revival styled **former bank and public library at 113 North Main Street (#10)**. It features a distinctive rusticated river rock façade, with a prominent stepped parapet roofline and central arched window opening. Most other buildings are one, two, or three-story structures in the Commercial Style, a style prominent in American towns from 1900 to 1930. The Commercial Style (1900-1930) generally was a reaction to the more ornate Queen Anne or Romanesque Revival styles of the late nineteenth century, maintaining the basic commercial form but simplifying the details. Ornamentation, if any, generally consisted of some patterned brick in facades or corbelling at the cornice. Parapet rooflines were common, along with large rectangular windows arranged in bands.<sup>30</sup> Buildings could be one, two, or three stories in height, with a flat or slightly sloping roof and parapet walls extending upward on the front of the sides if the building was located on a corner lot. Some notable examples of this style in the district which retain most of their original features include the **Commercial Buildings** at 101 N. Main Street (#12, ca. 1896; façade 1940s), with an intact façade consisting of plain brick with a recessed brick panel and a storefront with two recessed entries and a projecting center display window; 162 N. Main Street (#33, ca. 1924), with three single one-over-one windows in the upper façade set within a recessed brick panel and an intact storefront with a central recessed entry; and 33 S. Main Street (#55, ca. 1910), with paired, segmentally arched one-over-one windows divided by brick pilasters on the upper façade and storefronts on either side of a central entry.

Other building styles within the Waynesville Main Street Historic District include the Neoclassical Revival and International Style. The Neoclassical Revival style used in Waynesville was chosen for the more prominent buildings in town associated with government, community service, and the banking industry. This style was typically used for these types of buildings because of the evocation of stability, tradition, and permanence often associated with them. Buildings in the district that are all excellent examples of this style, with prominent central entrances flanked by pilasters, symmetrical floor plans, and the use of brick or stone as exterior building materials include the **Citizens Bank and Trust Company Building** (#46, 1921) the **Masonic Hall** (#16, 1927); and the **Haywood County Courthouse** (#1, 1932). The wide range of this style is evident in the more monumental use in the three to four story Courthouse, Masonic Hall, and bank building, whereas the Classical Revival style of the two-story **United States Post Office** (#24, 1917) is more restrained and the classical details are applied as decoration to the simple massed building. .

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<sup>30</sup> "Storefronts on Main Street: An Architectural History", Illinois Preservation Series, Number 19, 0.3.

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The Moderne and International Style (1920-1945) was one of the earliest movements toward modern architecture, with sleek, simple lines, flat roofs, unornamented plaster or stucco wall surfaces, large expanses of windows, cantilevered balconies, and casement or sliding windows.<sup>31</sup> The only example of this style in the district is **Sherrill's Studio** (#4, 1942). Unusual for western North Carolina typical commercial districts, this building exemplifies many of the features of the style including the sleek, plain exterior, and the use of glass block and Cararra glass.

In addition to the use of popular building styles, it is also important to note how the buildings in the Waynesville Main Street Historic District are set in a steady rhythm, often lining one or both sides of the streets, with alleys or parking areas to the rear. Building lots are typically small. Waynesville's commercial buildings, like those of many other western North Carolina towns, retain some of their original storefronts, but have also adapted to the use of new materials and changes for its buildings to keep up with the changing business trends. Typically, to keep a modern appearance, these changes have included new doors and window framing, sometimes replacement sash, and sometimes restructuring of the storefront entry. Despite any changes, however, the rhythm and overall integrity of the district has only been minimally affected through the years, retaining within its boundaries an architectural ensemble that evokes the successful commercial development of a western North Carolina town.

Several notable architects and builders worked in Waynesville during its primary development years. The architects included Richard Sharp Smith of Asheville (Dr. Rufus L. Allen Office Building, #7, ca. 1900); James Wetmore of Washington, D.C., supervising architect for the United States Treasury (United States Post Office, #24, 1917); William H. Peeps of Charlotte (Masonic Hall, #23, 1927); Rogers & Rhodes (Haywood County Courthouse, #1, 1932); and Henry Gaines (Strand theater, #52, 1947). Builders included Southeastern Construction Company (Haywood County Courthouse, #1, 1932) and W. C. Phillips (Masonic Hall, #23, 1927).

While there have been changes to individual buildings along Main Street through the years, along with the infill of some new construction, the district still conveys a sense of its original setting, place, and feel with primarily two and three-story buildings lining both sides of the street. As revitalization efforts continue, the Main Street district will once again serve as the central commercial core of the town as it was in its heyday.

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<sup>31</sup> Ibid, p. 75.

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Haywood County, North Carolina**BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION**

The boundaries for this nomination are indicated on the accompanying tax map, with a scale of 1" = 150'.

**BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION**

Boundaries include the area with the greatest concentration late-nineteenth to mid-twentieth century buildings which retain a high degree of architectural integrity. Areas outside of the district boundaries include new commercial development and residential neighborhoods.

**Waynesville Main Street Historic District Photographs**

**The following information applies to all photographs, except where noted.**

Name of property:	Waynesville Main Street Historic District Waynesville Haywood County North Carolina
Photographer:	Sybil Argintar Bowers
Date of photos:	February 2005
Location of original negatives:	Division of Archives and History One Village Lane Asheville, North Carolina 28803

1. Streetscape, view southeast.
2. Haywood County Courthouse, view southwest.
3. 113 N. Main Street, view west.
4. United States Post Office, view southwest.
5. 114 Church Street, view southwest.
6. Streetscape, view northeast.
7. Streetscape, view northeast.  
June 2005
8. Streetscape, view north.  
June 2005

